



SEE
WHAT
YOU ARE
BUYING

Don't be bamboozled by mail order gems, watches, jewelry and silverware, so much down and so much a month. We beat their prices and give you the real thing. You see before you buy. Besides, you keep your money in town.

D. L. SWITZER, JEWELER
Staunton, Va.

Mid-Summer Styles!

Fashionable Clothes for warm weather wear.

WASH DRESSES AND WASH SKIRTS

in all fashionable materials, beautifully made, a style suitable for every figure.

Waists
in Georgettes, Cotton voiles and Organdies, every one the last word in style.

Summer Millinery
Beautiful Hats of Taffeta, Georgette, elation milan and terials.

Every thing in what is popular that could be desired will be found at this shop.

PALAIS ROYAL

The House of Fashion."

Staunton, Va.

SHEEP WOOL

before Selling Your

WOOL

Write or Phone

AMOS KLOTZ
202 S. Lewis Street, Staunton
PHONE 4638

HIGHEST PRICES PAID
We are also interested in offerings of Hides and Junk of all kinds. Cattle Hides
AMOS KLOTZ

SHEETROCK WALL BOARD

Sheets of Real Rock Wall Plaster

For Your Walls and Ceilings

Gives a solid sheet or real rock plaster! Quickly nailed to studding like any Wall Board. Made of ROCK! No warping—and it can not BURN. This insures Permanence and Economy.

Can you imagine what would happen to a beautiful, yes elegant furnished room, with walls and ceilings of PAPER? or WOOD FIBRE? Probably WARP or BURN wouldn't they? Yes, that is exactly what happens. Now you can easily sense the agreeable difference of appreciation for this same beautiful room were the wall and ceilings ROCK!

Sheetrock Wall Board is made of Gypsum ROCK! The only enduring Wall Board. Not a plaster board but a complete wall—no plaster to be used with it. It can not Warp, Burn or Bulge. First cost is the last cost. It has an exceptional wall board surface, smooth and even as plate glass. Its own natural, silver-gray surface paper offers an economical, pleasing decoration in itself when used with Sheetrock joint tape on joints. All paped, painted, paneled or left plain.

For repairs, remodeling or new building Sheetrock Wall Board will give you Wall Board Perfection, Permanence, Endurance and Economy. You can't go wrong in selecting Sheetrock Wall Board for your walls and ceilings.

Let us help you figure the estimate of materials for your new buildings or repair work.

A. Erskine Miller

"Everything for the Builder"

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE MIDDLEBROOK AVE., and CHURCH ST.
Staunton, Virginia

COL. ROBERT BACON

Former Ambassador Dies Following an Operation.



Col. Robert Bacon, formerly United States Ambassador to France and secretary of state, died at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary in New York city, following an operation. He was fifty-nine years old.

RED BOMBERS SPREAD HAVOC IN MANY CITIES

Circulars Found in Boston and Washington Are Signed "The Anarchistic Fighters."

Washington.—Agitators of extremism apparently attempted to inaugurate another reign of terrorism throughout the country through the planting of infernal machines near the residences of prominent men.

Within a few minutes after the explosion of a bomb at the door of Attorney General Palmer's residence in Washington, with the killing of one man, evidently the person planting the bomb, reports were received from Boston and Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Paterson and Newtonville, Mass.

The explosions in the other cities were followed at midnight by the one in New York, where a bomb exploded in the house of Charles C. Nott, Jr., judge of General Sessions.

Two persons—supposedly a man and a woman—were blown to atoms by the terrific blast. Bits of their bodies were thrown through open windows into the rooms of officers at the Army Transport Club, across the street. Paris went as high as fourth floor rooms of the club.

Shreds of a man's gray trousers and bits of a woman's shawl, as well as the remains of a woman's shoes, were found in the street.

Coming on the heels of the nationwide May Day plot, Secret Service officials could only interpret explosion following explosion as an organized outburst, without much doubt planned by the same groups of radicals as had engineered the outrages perpetrated last month.

What may turn out to be the first clues leading to identification and capture of the anarchists was obtained when an empty suit case discovered near the entrance to Mr. Palmer's home was found to contain a handbill signed "The Anarchistic Fighters." An identical bill was found at the scene of the explosion in Boston.

The bill served warning that a general war was to be waged against leaders of society, as society is now organized.

A handbill, also found near the scene of the explosion, read as follows:

"The powers that be make no secret of their will to stop here in America the world-wide spread of revolution. The powers that must be reckoned that they will have to accept the fight they have provoked."

Would Buy Cape Cod Canal.

Washington.—Secretary of War Baker recommended to Congress the purchase by the government of the Cape Cod Canal, at a cost of not more than \$10,000,000.

Improvements made to the canal by the Railroad Administration make it inadvisable to turn it back to the owners, the secretary said.

COAST TO COAST FLIGHT.

Army to Try New York to San Francisco Trip.

Washington.—The army will attempt within a few days to even up aerial matters with the navy by sending a great Martin bombing airplane across the continent in two flights. The route will be from New York to San Francisco.

Capt. Roy N. Francis, an army pilot who probably has passed more time in the air than any other air service pilot, will be the chief pilot.

RED NAVAL FORCES BEATEN.

British Warships Again Rout Bolshevik Fleet in Baltic.

Helsingfors.—A fifty minute battle occurred between a Bolshevik fleet, comprising the battleship Petropavlovsk (23,307 tons) and three other warships, which had been bombarding the coast west of Krasnaya Gorka (fifteen miles west of Kronstadt), and seven British warships. The Russians are said to have been badly worsted in the encounter and eventually fled towards Kronstadt.

ESSENCE OF ALL CURRENT AFFAIRS

A Summary for Busy Readers of the Significant Doings of the Day.

OCCURRENCES OF INTEREST.

Progress of the World in General. Legislative Activities at the National Capital—News From Every Corner of the Country.

PEACE BULLETINS

The Austrian peace treaty is handed to the Austrian delegates, who are allowed fifteen days to present their observations upon it. The terms end the dual monarchy and reduce Austria to 60,000 square miles and a population of 7,000,000. Austria is required to disarm her army, surrender her navy, demobilize her aerial forces and accept the covenant of the League of Nations.

The remainder of the treaty will be communicated to her plenipotentiaries "at the earliest possible moment," they were informed. It includes important clauses still being debated by the allies. One of them is the clause concerning the Adriatic settlement. There is no agreement on this issue as yet.

The entire Council of Four is willing to make concessions to Germany, President Wilson apparently standing for the greatest and Premier Clemenceau for the least modification of the treaty. The allied representatives have every reason to doubt that the present German delegation will sign the treaty as it now stands.

Senator Cummins of Iowa suggests that the senate pass a resolution specifying just what changes must be made in the peace treaty and League of Nations' covenant to insure ratification.

The Swiss government replied negatively to the allied note concerning the blockade of Germany if Germany refuses to sign the peace treaty.

Movements of the Greek and Italian forces along the Turkish coast of the Aegean are explained as part of the allied program to restore order there and protect the line of the Baghdad railway.

WASHINGTON

Increased railroad freight and passenger rates, put into effect last June, and increased telegraph and telephone rates, made on January 21, 1919, are upheld by the United States Supreme Court.

Government files appeal against injunction in "2.75" beer action with Circuit Court of Appeals.

Representative Eicher offered in the house a bill defining the policy of the government as to control of railroads after their return to private owners.

At a hearing before a House Committee Western Union and Postal Company officials agree in opposition to government ownership of telegraph and cable lines, and the President is accused of misuse of his war power in placing them under federal control.

William B. Wilson, secretary of labor, appeals to Congress to create a permanent national employment service to be operated in connection with state bureaus.

The state department refuses to receive a communication from General Felipe Angeles, who is regarded as a rebel and is said to be planning attacks on Torreón, Chihuahua City and Juarez with a force of 13,000 Villistas.

Members of the House Committee on Immigration aim to halt the spread of Bolshevism through a bill forbidding entrance to the United States of teachers or lecturers who have been identified with radical propaganda.

Heroes of all America's wars were honored in Washington. Vice President Marshall delivered an address and the House of Representatives adopted a resolution of thanks to participants in the world's war.

GENERAL

Profits amounting to \$17,000,000 were turned over to the treasury by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance from Government Insurance on American hulls, freight and cargo carriers.

Declaring that Mme. Marguerite Lebaudy was never the wife of Jacques Lebaudy, whom she killed, Mme. de Fels of Paris, his sister, asks the Nassau county Surrogate's Court, Mineola, N. Y., to remove Mme. Lebaudy as administratrix of Lebaudy's large estate.

The first consul general of Poland to New York with his staff arrives and denies stories of pogroms.

Christian Science Church members in annual meeting in Boston, won the appointment of a Committee on General Welfare to inquire into and report upon all affairs of the church.

The United States Army Air Service announces it will use a Martin bombing plane in an aerial test flight of 2,700 miles from New York to San Francisco.

C. J. Kenenkamp, president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, announced at Washington that no date was set for a nation-wide strike and the threatened walkout in Atlanta was only a local affair.

In a nation wide bomb plot, carefully timed, attempts were made to destroy public officials in many cities, including Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, Mayor Harry L. Davis of Cleveland, Judge Albert F. Hayden of Roxbury, Mass., and Federal Judge W. C. Thompson of Pittsburgh. In all eight separate towns were attacked.

A. Mitchell Palmer's administration as alien property custodian will be investigated by order of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

John W. Dittmore, ousted director of the Christian Science Church, gives back \$10,502 in excess pay which he avers he is not entitled to, and answers his one-time associates charged with increasing their own salaries.

Rumors are revealed by bequest of \$750,000 to Mrs. David Lydig by the late F. A. Schermerhorn of New York. Sudden death of the wealthy bachelor believed to have prevented marriage. Sister, Columbia and Institution for Blind divide balance of estate.

Reunion of Sergeant Alvin C. York, the war's greatest hero, and his mother took place on a country road near Jamestown, Tenn. They clasped hands in Spartan silence, but York's neighbors, who met him in fourteen automobiles, were noisily demonstrative in their welcome.

A \$500,000 hospital will be erected in Cleveland. It will be known as the Memorial Hospital in honor of American soldiers and men in the service who gave their lives.

Navy recruiting office in New York announced an opportunity for 32 musicians to visit most of the chief ports of Europe as handsman of the U. S. S. Pittsburgh.

Concession by the government for construction of a cable between New York and Rio Janeiro via Cuba is to come before the courts again.

SPORTING

Jess Willard announced that he would be his own chief trainer, and then if beaten by Jack Dempsey he would have no one else to blame.

Joseph E. Widener's French bred colt Trompe La Mort made a new track record of 1:14 1-5 for one mile and a sixteen in winning the Seagrave Handicap at Belmont Park.

With its baseball team beating the Army nine for the first time since 1908, and its crews sweeping the Schuylkill was a big day for the Navy. This year already has proved itself the most successful in the history of sport at Annapolis, and if it culminates in a football triumph over the Army next November it will go down as a record breaker per excellence.

Howard Wilcox of Indianapolis in a Peugeot car wins the seventh annual international sweepstakes race of 500 miles at Indianapolis, Ind., in 5:44:21.75 and the first prize of \$20,000. Fifty thousand dollars in prizes were divided among the first ten drivers, the other nine finishing in the order named: Hearn, Goux, Guyot, Alley, De Palma, L. Chevrolet, Vail, G. Chevrolet and Thomas. Two drivers, Thurman and Leconq, and one mechanic, Bandini, were killed, the two latter being burned to death when their car overturned.

Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, president of the association, won the wax bullet dueling event at the annual field day of the Amateur Fencers' League of America.

Ichiro Kuniage and Beals C. Wright won a close hard hitting doubles match from W. M. Hall and S. H. Voshell at the Pelham Country Club.

Naval Academy cadetsmen led three times in the American Henley regatta on the Schuylkill, defeating Penn in the varsity eight race.

Pennsylvania qualified the most athletes for the intercollegiate championship finals, but Cornell, strong in distance races, threatens seriously.

Billy Kelly won the Toboggan Handicap by a head and Bonnie Mary followed off with the Juvenile from 15 competitors before 35,000 persons at the Belmont Park race track.

College games played exciting extra inning games, the longest being a 14 frame struggle which Lafayette won from Columbia by 8 to 7. It took 13 innings before Fordham defeated Yale by 4 to 3, while Lehigh beat Pennsylvania in 11 by 2 to 1.

FOREIGN

Governments of Honduras, Guatemala and Nicaragua recognized the belligerency of the anti-Tinoco revolutionists in Costa Rica.

Moslem and Christians unite as nationalists in the Egyptian revolt and their mutual war on the British.

London has arranged a week of entertainments in honor of Lieutenant Commander Read for his exploit with the NC-4.

Eighty persons were killed and many injured when fire broke out in a moving picture house in Valenciennes-sur-Rhone, France.

The Bolshevik commissioners at Kaza are besieged during an uprising, in which the people demand food and the liberation of hostages; Hungarian troops finally disperse the mob.

A Rhine republic was proclaimed in various cities of the Rhine provinces.

Three big Bolshevik warships were defeated by seven British vessels in the Gulf of Finland, retreating to Kronstadt after an engagement lasting fifty minutes. They had been shelling the Estonian army moving on Petrograd along the coast.

The strike in Canada gradually ties up industry in Eastern cities, but the general situation in Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal is declared more hopeful for a settlement.

AUSTRIAN EMPIRE SHORN OF POWER

Attitude of Enemy Spokesman Is Courteous, in Marked Contrast With German Envoys.

DISMEMBER DUAL MONARCHY

Dr. Renner Asks Friendly Justice Former Chancellor Does Not Seek to Justify the Empire's Part in War—Yoke Off All Slavs.

PRICE OF PEACE THAT AUSTRIA MUST PAY.

Under the treaty the area of the Austrian empire is reduced from 240,935 square miles to between 40,000 and 50,000 square miles.

Her population is reduced from over 50 to between 5 and 6 millions.

She must recognize the independence of Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia.

She must renounce all extr-European rights.

She must recognize and respect the independence of all Russian territory.

She must agree to accept the League of Nations covenant and the labor charter.

She must demobilize all naval and aerial forces.

She must admit the right of trial by allied and associated powers of Austrian nationals guilty of violations of the laws and customs of force.

She must make compensation for all damages by personal injury to civilians caused by acts of war, including aerial bombardments.

She must assure complete protection of life and liberty to all inhabitants of Austria.

She must agree not to impose any restrictions on the use of any language.

She must abandon all financial claims against allied or associated powers.

St. Germain.—The representatives of the vanquished Austrian nation met the victors at the ceremony in the fifteenth century castle of St. Germain to appeal for grace and just and kindly treatment. No trace of the arrogant spirit with which Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German delegation, attempted at Versailles to arraign the allied powers as jointly responsible for the war and demanded participation in the negotiations on equal terms marked the speech of Dr. Karl Renner, the Austrian chancellor, who replied to Georges Clemenceau, president of the conference.

The Austrian plenipotentiary, speaking in French as a concession to his auditors, did not seek to extenuate the guilt of the former Austro-Hungarian government for "the horrible crime of 1914."

He asked only that the full weight of the punishment should not fall solely on the little mountain republic, which was all that was left of the once mighty Austria, but that it be regarded as only one of eight new republics into which the old monarchy had been divided and that it be apportioned no more of the penalty than it could bear.

Dr. Renner even went out of his way to praise the generous relief work undertaken by the allies. The tone of his speech evidently made a most favorable impression on the assembled plenipotentiaries. President Wilson listened with the closest attention, resting his chin on his hand.

The delegates of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia alone evinced discontent at those parts of the speech in which the Austrian chief by implication attempted to assign to them a proportionate share of reparations.

The delegates of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia alone evinced discontent at those parts of the speech in which the Austrian chief by implication attempted to assign to them a proportionate share of reparations.

That Carranza may no longer look for sympathy from this government was taken for granted. His economic and financial policy in Mexico, it was declared, has proved false; he has without compunction flouted foreign nations by his oil decrees, which were generally declared to be confiscatory, and apparently he has been under the domination of pro-German agents all during the period of the war. Since the exclusion of Mexico from the League of Nations, it was asserted here, Carranza has been particularly antagonistic to the United States.

On the other hand, while Villa could hardly be recognized by this government, it was pointed out Angeles holds the respect and confidence of American and allied countries.

Villa Denies Columbus Raid.

Carranzists Hookwink United States Administration Systematically.

Washington.—A new and unexpected turn has been given to the Mexican embargo here by news that Francisco Villa is curtailing full investigation of the Columbus raid with a view to proving that he had nothing to do with it. Villa is forwarding alleged documentary proofs, a summary of which is now available here, and is ready to come personally to the United States and face investigation or trial.

NC-4 NOT TO FLY HOME.

Daniels Announces It Will Be Disassembled at Plymouth.

Washington.—No attempt to fly the NC-4 back to this country from England will be made, Secretary Daniels stated positively. The secretary's statement was made to dispose of persistent rumors that a non-stop flight from Ireland to Newfoundland would be made.

The NC-4 will be disassembled at Plymouth and sent back to this country on the minehayer Aroostook.

SIR FRANCIS FOX

Leading Engineering Authority in England.



Sir Francis Fox, leading engineering authority in England, who has been chosen as designer and engineer to build the English end of the great channel tunnel.

U.S. TACITLY APPROVES FIGHT ON CARRANZA

Feels That He Has Been Failure and Looks With Favor on Coming of Gen. Angeles.

Washington.—The failure of Carranza to cope successfully with the rebel factions in Mexico, though warned by this government last fall that Villa was getting ready for an ambitious military move this summer, was declared in diplomatic circles here to spell the speedy end of the present government of the southern republic and tacit approval by the United States government of the Angeles regime.

While the state department is withholding comment on Villa's coup d'etat until official advices have been received from the border as to the extent of the military operations outlined by the Angeles-Villa combination, the refusal to grant Carranza's request for the movement of troops through United States territory is taken to indicate that the American government has decided to decline further co-operation with Carranza.

It likewise developed that fully one-half of the ammunition that the United States government permitted to pass into Mexico, had been commandeered by the Villa forces, largely through the inability of the Carranzas to protect it.

This apparent inability of the Carranza forces to deal with the rebels, coupled with the fact that General Angeles has in the past been highly acceptable to this government, led Mexican observers to predict that the present military movement against Carranza would culminate soon in his overthrow and the establishment of a stable government.

That Carranza may no longer look for sympathy from this government was taken for granted. His economic and financial policy in Mexico, it was declared, has proved false; he has without compunction flouted foreign nations by his oil decrees, which were generally declared to be confiscatory, and apparently he has been under the domination of pro-German agents all during the period of the war. Since the exclusion of Mexico from the League of Nations, it was asserted here, Carranza has been particularly antagonistic to the United States.

On the other hand, while Villa could hardly be recognized by this government, it was pointed out Angeles holds the respect and confidence of American and allied countries.

Villa Denies Columbus Raid.

Carranzists Hookwink United States Administration Systematically.

Washington.—A new and unexpected turn has been given to the Mexican embargo here by news that Francisco Villa is curtailing full investigation of the Columbus raid with a view to proving that he had nothing to do with it. Villa is forwarding alleged documentary proofs, a summary of which is now available here, and is ready to come personally to the United States and face investigation or trial.

NC-4 NOT TO FLY HOME.

Daniels Announces It Will Be Disassembled at Plymouth.

Washington.—No attempt to fly the NC-4 back to this country from England will be made, Secretary Daniels stated positively. The secretary's statement was made to dispose of persistent rumors that a non-stop flight from Ireland to Newfoundland would be made.

The NC-4 will be disassembled at Plymouth and sent back to this country on the minehayer Aroostook.